I4.7500

36794
S/137/62/000/004/053/201
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Kokorish, Ye. Yu., Sheftal', N. N.

TITLE: On the problem of growth of dislocationless germanium single crystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 48, abstract 40320
              (V. sb. "Rost kristallov. T. 3". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 388 - 394.
              Discuss., 501 - 502)

TEXT: The effect of some parameters of growing by Chokhral'skiy method on
the formation of dislocations in Ge single crystals was studied. As initial
material polycrystalline Ge ingots, purified by zone melting, with specific re-
sistance of $>$ 30 ohm·cm were used. The diameter of single crystals varied from
6 to 30 mm. The rate of extraction was constant or changed according to the set
program from 4 to 0.5 mm/min. The rotating speed of the seed crystal was 50 -
100 rpm, the direction of growing was [111]. The density of dislocations was de-
termined by pickling pits which were detected in the [111] plane, after pickling
in potassium ferricyanide solution. It is shown that the density of dislocations
in the speed range of 0.5 - 3 mm/min does not depend practically on the rate of
extraction and is determined mainly by the cooling conditions of the crystal. At

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rates of extraction of > 4 mm/min a noticeable increase in the density of dislocations is observed. The effect of the diameter on the density of dislocations was studied at a rate of extraction of 1 mm/min. It is established that with the increase of dimensions of the crystal the density of dislocations increases which is conditioned by considerable difficulties connected with the cooling of large-size crystals. No noticeable effect of Sb, Bi, Ga and In admixtures as well as of a different orientation of seed crystals in [111], [110] and [100] directions on the density of dislocations in the grown crystals was detected. The main part in the formation of dislocations in Ge single crystals play the cooling conditions of the growing crystal from the crystallization temperature to the indoor temperature, and also the perfection degree of the seed crystal. To eliminate considerable temperature gradients in the process of extraction, it is necessary to heat additionally the growing crystal and to cool down very slowly. When a special graphite crucible with a screen was used, the value of the axial temperature gradient on the surface of the crystal was 20 - 40 degr/cm with the resulting decrease of the density of dislocations to 10 cm^{-2} and lower. Dislocationless single crystals were produced at extraction with a seed crystal having no dislocations or with a density lower than 10^3 cm^{-2}. The end of the seed crystal immersed in the smelt had a cone-shaped form. At the beginning a thin crystal was grown. High- and

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On the problem of growth of...

low-resistance dislocationless single crystals weighing up to 40 g were produced. Dislocationless crystals as well as crystals with a small density of dislocations had usually higher values of diffusion length than crystals with a density of dislocations of 10^3 cm^{-2} and more. Ge single crystals with a small density of dislocations were produced at zone melting with the temperature gradient of 15°C after the fused zone at its rate of displacement of 2 mm/min. It is established that the dislocations in Ge single crystal arise mainly in the process of its cooling from high temperatures to < 500°C and as a partial spreading from the seed crystal.

B. Turovskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

OZOLS, K.K.; KOKORISH, Ye.u.

Synthesis of gallium arsenide single crystals. Rost krist. 4:
181-202 '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

LACKOVA, E.; MOVAKOVA, M.; KOKORMA,M.; SVEJCAR. J.

Our experience with the measurement of children by means of
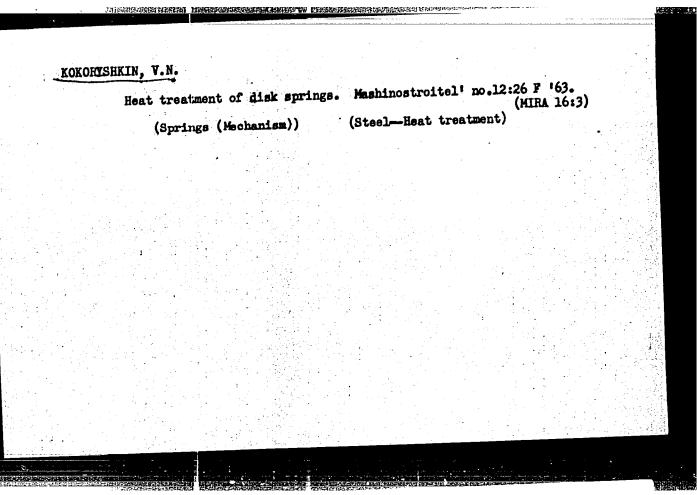Lelong's method. Cesk.pediat. 15 no.8:669-677 Ag '60.

1. I detska klinika v Prase, prednosta prof. MUDr. J.Svejcar
        (ANTHROPOMETRY)
        (GROWTH)

KOKORNA, Vera, dr.

Values of water retention and of ashes in various types of peat
in various localities. Fysiat.vest., Praha 33 no.6:207-216 Dec 55.

L. Vyz???? water la?????????????
    (PEAT,
        water retention & ashes)

KOKORGHVILI, G., inzh.

Equipment for testing air bottles. Avt. transp. 43 no.8:42-43
Ag '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. KOKOROV, V. I., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Lumbering

7. Self-releasing choker for stacking lumber with winches. Les. prom. 12 no. 12 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.
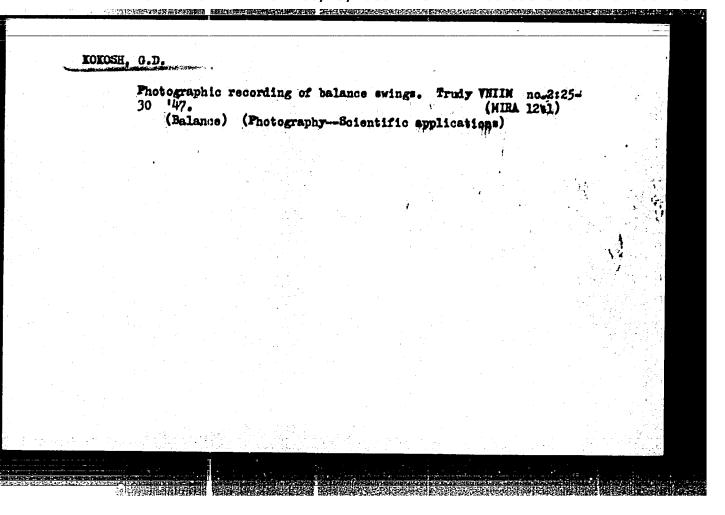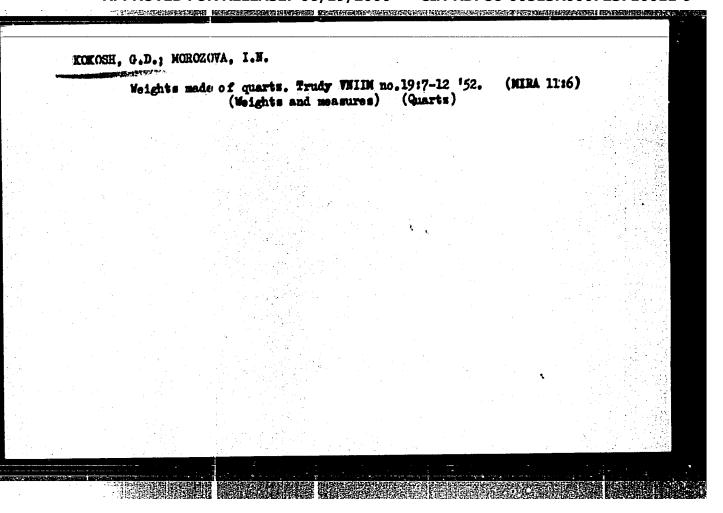
KOKORYSHKIN, V.N.

Heat treatment of disk springs. Mashinostroitel' no.12:26 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Springs (Mechanism))   (Steel—Heat treatment)
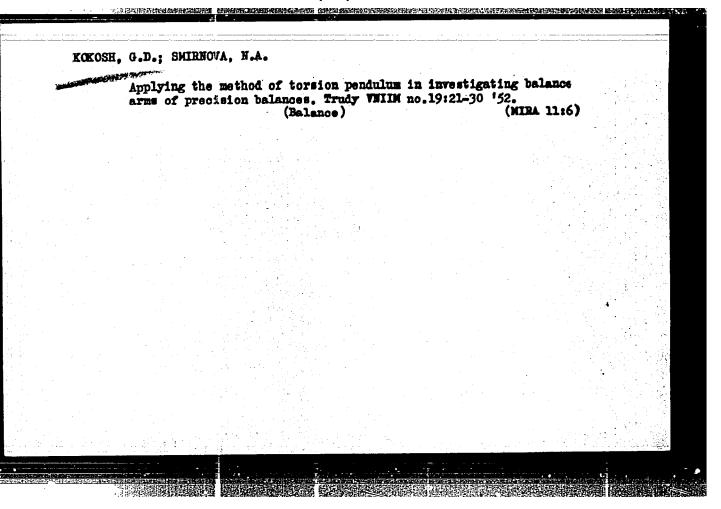
ZHAVRID, V.M.; MATVEYKOV, G.P.; KOKOSH, A.A.

Changes in the cardiocascular system in chronic tonsil-
litis. Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.6:10-12 Je'62.   (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. G.Kh.
Dovgyallo) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
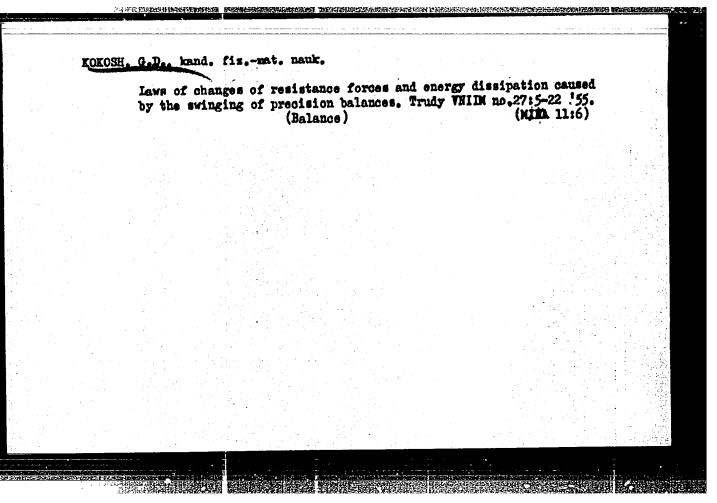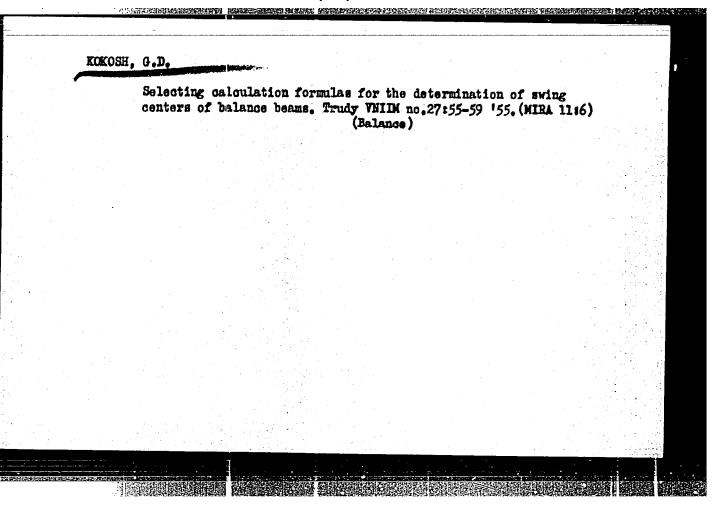(TONSILS—DISEASE) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)

KOKOSH, O.D.

Photographic recording of balance swings. Trudy VNIIM no.2:25-30 '47. (MIRA 12:1)

(Balance) (Photography--Scientific applications)

KOKOSH, G.D.; MOROZOVA, I.N.

Weights made of quarts. Trudy VNIIM no.19:7-12 '52.   (MIRA 11:6)
                (Weights and measures)   (Quarts)

KOKOSH, G.D.; SMIRNOVA, N.A.

Applying the method of torsion pendulum in investigating balance arms of precision balances. Trudy VNIIM no.19:21-30 '52.
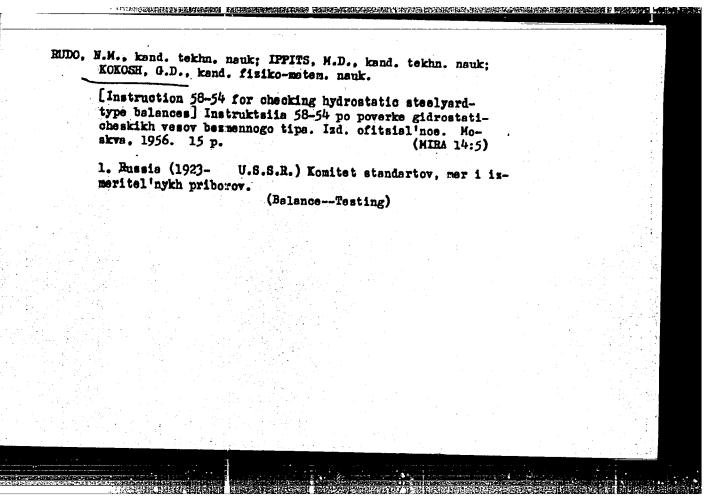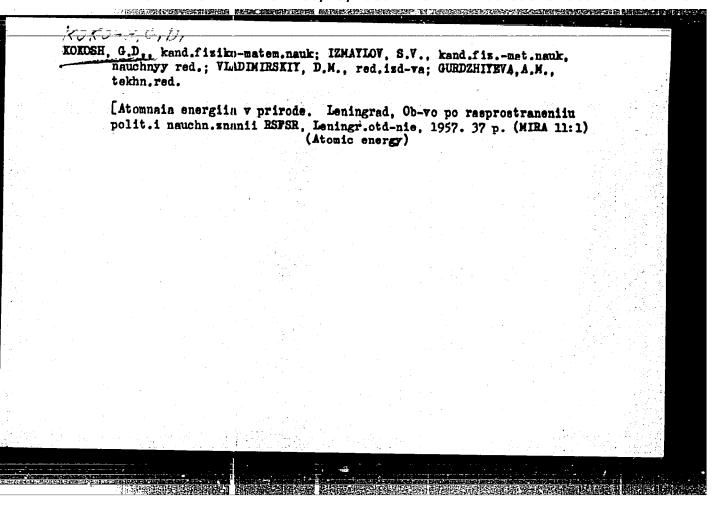(Balance)   (MIRA 11:6)

KOKOSH, G. D.

"Investigation of Oscillations of Precision Balances." Dr Tech
Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Metrology; Leningrad Ship-building
Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhMekh, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

KOKOSH, G.D., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk.

Laws of changes of resistance forces and energy dissipation caused
by the swinging of precision balances. Trudy VNIIM no.27:5-22 '55.
(Balance)   (MIRA 11:6)

KOKOSH, G.D.

Selecting calculation formulas for the determination of swing
centers of balance beams. Trudy VNIIM no.27:55-59 '55.(MIRA 11:6)
(Balance)

RUDO, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; IPPITS, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KOKOSH, G.D., kand. fiziko-matem. nauk.

[Instruction 58-54 for checking hydrostatic steelyard-
type balances] Instruktsiia 58-54 po poverke gidrostati-
cheskikh vesov bezmennogo tipa. Izd. ofitsial'noe. Mo-
skva. 1956. 15 p.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923-   U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i iz-
meritel'nykh priborov.
                    (Balance--Testing)

KOKOSH, G.D.

KOKOSH, G.D., kand.fiziko-matem.nauk; IZMAYLOV, S.V., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk, nauchnyy red.; VLADIMIRSKIY, D.M., red.izd-va; GURDZHIYEVA,A.M., tekhn.red.

[Atomnaia energiia v prirode. Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniiu polit.i nauchn.znanii RSFSR, Leningr.otd-nie, 1957. 37 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Atomic energy)

KOKOSH, G.D

BUDO, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GULIN, G.A., inzh.,
    retsenzent; KOKOSH, G.D., kand. fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; GOFMAN, Ye.K.,
    red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhn.red.

    [Scales; theory, operation, regulation and checking] Vesy;
    teoriia, ustroistvo, regulirovka i poverka. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
    tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 350 p. (MIRA 11:1)
                    (Scales (Weighing instruments))

KoKosH, G.D.

Kokosh, G. V.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry.
Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-
chemical analysis. Phase transitions.   B-8

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29930

Author : Shchukarev S. A., Morozova M. P., Kan Kho-Yn, Kokosh G. V.
Inst   : not given
Title   : Strongtium-Bismuth System

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 6, 1525-1531

Abstract: By methods of physico-chemical analysis a study has been made of
          the Sr - Bi system. On the basis of thermal analysis data and distri-
          bution of averaged gram-atomic volumes, it was ascertained that there
          exist the congruent fusible compounds $SrBi_3$, Sr_3Bi_2 and Sr_3Bi and the
          incongruent fusible SrBi. Results of microscopic investigation con-
          firm the type of the diagram of state derived by means of the first
          two methods. From values of thermal effect of interaction of SrBi,
          Sr_3Bi_2 and Sr_3Bi with dilute HCl (for description of the calorimetric
          procedure see RZhKhim, 1955, 34012) a determination was made of enthalpy

Card   : 1/2   -45-

                    Leningrad. Univ.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry.
         Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-
         chemical analysis. Phase transitions.   B-8

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29930

         of their formation, $\triangle$ H, which was found to be, respectively, of
         -43.0 $\pm$ 2.7; -126.8 $\pm$ 2.6 and -74.8 $\pm$ 1.2 kcal/g-formula. A compari-
         son is presented of the $\triangle$ H values of some binary compounds of ele-
         ments of principal subgroup of group V of the periodic system with
         alkaline-earth metals.

Card   : 2/2   -46-

KOKOSH, O.V.

AIKOSH 6 K

Cor most kro for the negative branch of a thermo-element.

Котоѕн G V.

57-1-1/30

AUTHORS: Gordyakova, G. N., Kokosh, G. V.
Sinani, S. S.

TITLE: The Investigation of Thermoelectrical Properties of
Bi_2Te_3 - Bi_2Se_3 Solid Solutions (Izucheniye
termoolektricheskikh svoystv tverdykh rastvorov Bi_2Te_2 -
Bi_2Se_3).

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to find new semiconductor
mater als for thermocouples. As for the positive part of
the thermoelement the alloy of Sb_2Te_3 and Bi_2Te_3 is known as
the best at present, the authors tried to find a material
for its negative part. In this respect Bi_2Te_3 is already
of interest. First the electrical properties of alloys of the
Bi_2Te_3 - Bi_2Se_3-system without additions were investigated.
As basic material bismuth, tellurium and selenium were used.
The content of basic substance in them was ~ 99,97 %. The
predominant addition in bismuth was lead. The radiograms of
the investigated Bi_2Te_3 - Bi_2Se_3 alloy showed the formation

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The Investigation of Thermoelectrical Properties of   57-1-1/30
Bi_2Te_3 - Bi_2Se_3 Solid Solutions

solid solutions within the range of from 100 to 80% Mol
Bi_2Te_3 and of from 70 to 100% Bi_2Se_3. The radiogram were
taken by R. A. Zvinchuk in the A. M. Yelistratov laboratory.
The investigations for the electric conductivity and for the
thermo-e.m.f. (electromotive force) carried out according
to the compensation method show that the former gradually
decreases with its distance from the basic double compounds.
With a ratio close to one of

$$\frac{Bi_2Te_3}{Bi_2Se_3}$$

it is minimal. The thermo-e.m.f. curve of change shows the
course characteristic for solid solutions of substances with
carriers of two signs: starting from Bi_2Te_3 the thermo e.m.f.
is positive and increase to an alloy of 20% Bi_2Se_3, then
it decreases and changes the sign at ~ 65 % Bi_2Te_3, and
then stays negative to pure Bi_2Se_3. The authors stated that
a small surplus of tellurium and selenium transform the
Bi_2Te_3-rich alloys into electron-alloys.

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The Investigation of Thermoelectrical Properties of
Bi_2Te_3 - Bi_2Se_3 Solid Solutions

The further investigations concerned the effect of the
additions on a 80 % Bi_2Te_3 and 20% Bi_2Se_3 containing solid
solution. As additions served elements as well as compounds.
The authors show that of the simple substances the elements
of the 2nd, 3th, 4th, 5th and 8th group of the periodic
system exercise an effect of acceptors, while halide, copper,
silver, tellurium and selenium exercise that of donors. The
alloys of the p-type are characterized by low movability
values as well as by $\alpha^2 \sigma$. The alloys of the n-type were
obtained with sufficiently high indices for practical use.
The best thermoelectrical properties were obtained with an
addition of halides of the first group of the elementary
system of with element-copper. The Z-values of the samples
with optimal composition reached $2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ degree^{-1}.
α = the thermo-e.m.f., χ = the thermal conductivity,
$Z = \frac{\alpha^2 \sigma}{\chi}$. The investigation of the effect of compensated
additions showed that the increase to be expected of α did
not occur. With samples the same concentration of carriers,

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Bi_2Te_3 - Bi_2Se_3 Solid Solutions

with or without compensation additions, the thermo-e.m.f.
remained practically the same.
The authors were advised by L. S. Stil'bans and A. V.
Ioffe submitted the data on the thermal conductivity of the
investigated solutions.
There are 14 figures, 4 tables, and 14 references, 9 of which
are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Semiconductors AN USSR, Leningrad (Institut
poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

81626
S/181/60/002/06/14/050
B122/B063

24.7600

AUTHORS: Kokosh, G. V., Sinani, S. S.

TITLE: Thermoelectric Properties of Alloys of the Pseudobinary
             System Sb_2Te_3 - Bi_2Te_3

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 1118 - 1124

TEXT: The present paper describes the effect of changes in concentration
and various impurities of the system Sb_2Te_3 - Bi_2Te_3 upon its electrical con-
ductivity ϕ and thermoelectromotive force α. The amount of the individual
components of the specimens was systematically changed by a shift of the
stoichiometry. A preliminary examination and a discussion of the Bi-Te and
Sb-Te phase diagrams by means of data supplied by N. K. Abrikosov, L. V.
Poretskaya, and I. V. Ivanova (Refs. 2 and 4) has shown that, besides
Bi_2Te_3 also BiTe, Bi_2Te, and $Bi_{14}Te_6$ may be present in the system Bi-Te.
The two systems have some features in common but also characteristic dif-
ferences. The two compounds crystallize out in the lattice with stoichio-

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Thermoelectric Properties of Alloys of the
Pseudobinary System Sb_2Te_3 - Bi_2Te_3

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metrically insufficient quantities of Te, but this is more distinctly mark-
ed in the case of Sb_2Te_3. Figs. 1 and 2 show the effect of annealing and
pressing of the specimens on α and σ, depending on their concentration.
Annealing for a long time (15 days) increased the p-type thermoelectromotive
force of specimens enriched with Sb_2Te_3 and the n-type thermoelectromotive
force of specimens enriched with Bi_2Te_3. The change in α at a ratio of

Bi_2Te_3 : Sb_2Te_3 = 2:1 indicated the beginning of a reorientation in these
specimens. Similar observations by S. V. Ayrapetyants and B. A. Yefimova
(Ref. 5) are mentioned. The α-curves exhibited the mixed p- and n-type
which is characteristic of solid solutions. In order to explain the consi-
derable rise of α on long annealing, the authors examined the distribution
curve of α at different compositions (Fig. 3) as well as the course of the
α-curve with shifted stoichiometry as dependent on the admixtures of donors
and acceptors (Fig. 4). It is assumed that tellurium penetrates into the
lattice when the specimens are hot-pressed and especially when they are
annealed. Though this also leads to a decrease in the hole concentration of
the system enriched with Sb_2Te_3, the p-type thermoelectromotive force

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Thermoelectric Properties of Alloys of the
Pseudobinary System Sb_2Te_3 - Bi_2Te_3

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nevertheless rises since Sb_2Te_3 has p-type conductivity, whereas the thermoelectromotive force already existing in the specimens enriched with Bi_2Te_3 is increased by the addition of electron-emitting Te. The thermoelectric properties of the system are obtained from Figs. 3 and 4 for any concentration ratio. Next, the authors examine the effect of impurities on the said properties of the system with a change in its composition. The authors performed three series of experiments using pure Bi and 1) Sb of the type Cy-0 (Su-0) with Te No. 2; 2) Sb: Cy-0 (Su-0), Te No. 3; 3) Sb: Cy-100 (Su-100), Te No. 1. Analytical data on substances obtained by D. M. Shvarts are listed in Tables 1 and 2. The negativity of α of the alloys in the region of 50 - 100 % Bi_2Te_3 increases with increasing purity.

The maximum of the positive α was shifted with increasing impurity concentration toward the side of higher Bi_2Te_3 content. The impurities increase their electrical conductivity. The maximum of the positive thermoelectromotive force could be increased when no impurities were added. As was shown by A. V. Ioffe, the parts with minimum heat conductivity and maximum α coincide (Fig. 8). There are 8 figures, 3 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet.

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Thermoelectric Properties of Alloys of the
Pseudobinary System Sb_2Te_3 - Bi_2Te_3

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S/181/60/002/06/14/050
B122/B063

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad
(Institute of Semiconductors of the AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1959

Card 4/4

MIKHAYLIK, P. (Sukhumi); KIN, P. (Kiyev); KOKOSHA, A. (Dnepropetrovsk); SOPOV, V. (Use-Tobe, Alma-Atinskaya obl.); TSIRKUNOV, M. (TSelinnyy kray); KHODIN, I. (Brestskaya obl.); MOS'PAN, G. (Lugansk); KHRAPYLIN, M. (Novosibirsk)

About good people. Posh.delo 9 no.3:29 Mr '63.   (MIRA 16:4)
                    (Firemen)

KOKOSHA, V. P.

KOKOSHA, V. P.- "Investigation of the Working Process of a High-speed Piston Compressor of Low Capacity." Min of Higher Education USSR, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst imeni V. I. Lenin, Khar'kov, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KOKOSHA, V.P.; BUTKOVSKIY, V.V.

Multipoint measuring bridge for wire data recorders. Sber. trud. Lab. probl. bystr. mash. no.5:187-194 '55.   (MLRA 9:2)
(Strains and stresses--Measurement) (Electric measurements)

RAZMADZE, A.N.; KOKOSHASHVILI, R.I.; MELASHVILI, Yu.K.; CHITAYSHVILI, Z.A.

New type of standardized single-circuit 110 kv overhead power
transmission line tower for mountainous areas. Trudy GPI [Grus.]
no.1:153-159 '63.

(MIRA 18:2)

KOZLOV, Aleksey Yefremovich; RATOVSKIY, Pinkhus Mendelevich;
    KOKOSHEV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; PETROV, Georgiy
    Yefremovich; POSTERNYAK, Ye.F., Inzh., red.; TELYASHOV,
    R.Kh., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[New cutting-tool holding heads for lathes] Novye reztse-
dershatel'nye golovki k tokarnym stankam. Leningrad,
1963. 12 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi pro-
pagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Mekhanicheskaia
obrabotka metallov, no.15)   (MIRA 17:1)

KOZLOV, Aleksey Yefimovich; KOKOSHEV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich;
    PETROV, Georgiy Yefimovich; RATOVSKIY, Petr Mikhaylovich;
    KOGAN, I.L., red.

[Manufacture of diaphragms and bellows from beryllium
bronze] Izgotovlenie membran i sil'fonov iz berillievoi
bronzy. Leningrad, 1964. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia:
Goriachaia i kholodnaia obrabotka metallov davleniem, no.2)
                            (MIRA 17:7)

KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., dotsent; BOGACHEVA, V.S.

Hygienic properties of all-synthetic fabrics made from high-
bulk polyacrylonitrile yarn. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:13-15 My '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni F. Engel'sa
(for Kokoshinskaya). 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fabriki
"Lensukno" (for Bogacheva).

GORELIK, I.M., kand.filolog,nauk; KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Present-day textile terminology; discussion. Tekst.prom. 22
no.1:78-81 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni F.Engel'sa.
(Textile fabrics--Terminology)

KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Damages of jute and kenaf fibers caused by micro-organisms.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.5:40-47 '61.   (MIRA 14:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni Engel'sa.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tovarovedeniya promyshlennykh tovarov.
                  (Textile fibers)
                  (Micro-organisms)

KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Quality of hemp ropes. Tekstprom. 23 no.5:50-52 My '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni Engel'sa (LIST).
(Rope—Testing)

KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Resistance of synthetic fibers to attack by micro-organisms.
Tekst. prom. 24 no.8:19-22 Ag '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni V. Engel'sa.

KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHMANEVA, R.N., kand.tekhn.
nauk, assistent; PEREPELKINA, M.D.; SHCHERBAKOVA, M.N.;
BOGACHEVA, V.S.

Properties of half-woolen nonwoven fabrics. Tekst.prom. 25
no.11:52-56 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra tovarovedeniya promyshlennykh tovarov Leningradskogo
instituta sovetskoy torgovli imeni Engel'sa (for Kokoshinskaya).
2. Kafedra tovarovedeniya Leningradskogo instituta sovetskoy
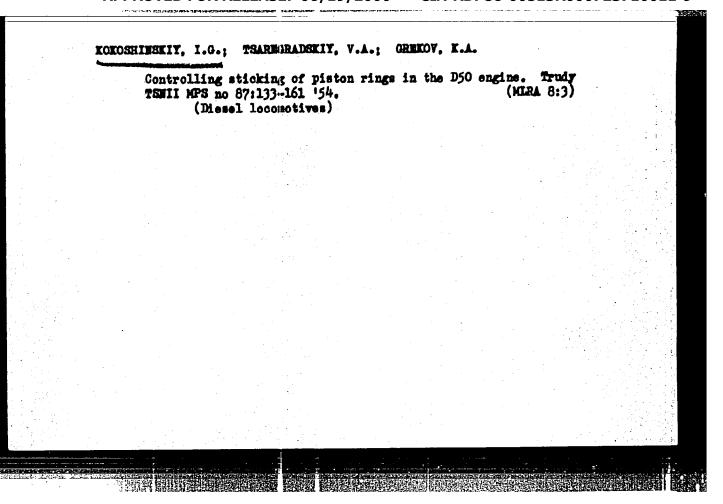torgovli imeni Engel'sa (for Shmaneva). 3. Nachal'nik otdela
netkanykh materialcv Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
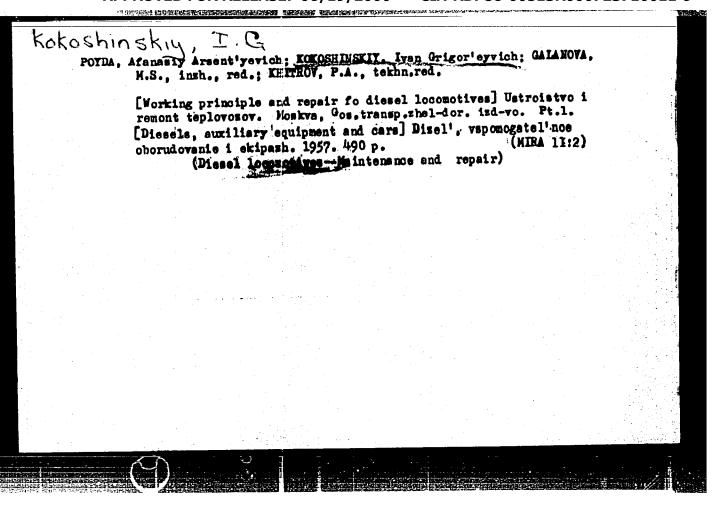instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Perepelkina).
4. Rukovoditel' gruppy otdela netkanykh materialov Leningradskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti
(for Shcherbakova). 5. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela fabriki
"Lensukno" Leningrad (for Bogacheva).

KOKOSHINSKIY, I.G.

3618. KOKOSHINSKIY, I.G. Bor'ba S. Prigoraniyem Porchinyevykh Kolyesh
Dvigatyelyey Tyetlovozov Tel I. Te 2. M., Transshyeldorizdat, 1954. 12s.
S Chyert. 21sm (Vsyesoyuz Nauchissled. In-t zh-D Transporta. Inform
Pis'mo No. 317). 1,000eks. Byespl.-Na Obl. Avt. Nye Ukazany-(54-14151 zh)
621.431.72-242 + 621.887

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 3, 1955

KOKOSHINSKIY, I.G.; TSAREGRADSKIY, V.A.; GREKOV, K.A.

Controlling sticking of piston rings in the D50 engine. Trudy
TSNII MPS no 87:133-161 '54.   (MLRA 8:3)
          (Diesel locomotives)

Kokoshinskiy, I. G

POYDA, Afanasiy Arsent'yevich; KOKOSHINSKIY, Ivan Grigor'eyvich; GALANOVA, M.S., inzh., red.; KEITKOV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Working principle and repair fo diesel locomotives] Ustroistvo i remont teplovozov. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo. Pt.1. [Diesels, auxiliary equipment and cars] Dizel', vspomogatel'noe oborudovanie i ekipazh. 1957. 490 p.   (MIRA 11:2)
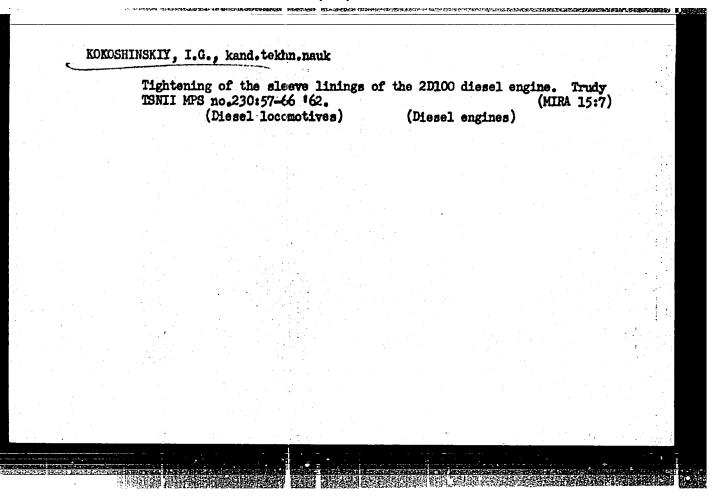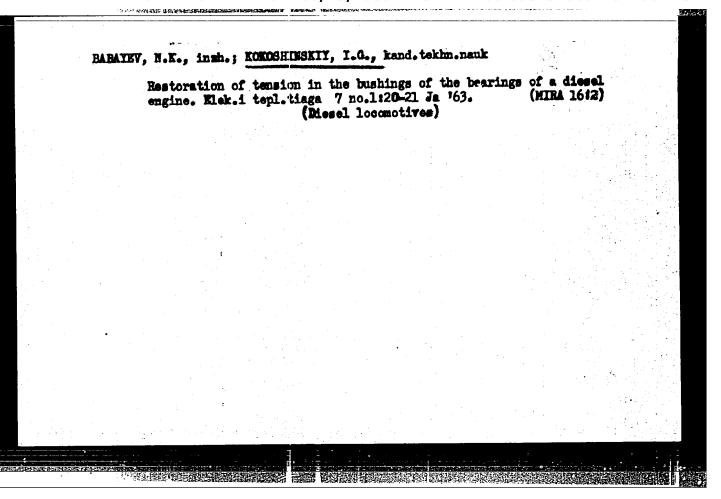   (Diesel locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

FUFRYANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GUREVICH, A.N., kand.tekhn. nauk; KOKOSHINSKIY, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Operation of fuel system components of diesel locomotive engines. Elek. i topl.tiaga 3 no.2:30-32 F '59.   (MIRA 12:4)
        (Diesel locomotives—Equipment and supplies)
        (Fuel pumps)

KOKOSHINSKIY, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Tightening of the sleeve linings of the 2D100 diesel engine. Trudy
TSNII MPS no.230:57-66 '62.   (MIRA 15:7)
          (Diesel loccmotives)   (Diesel engines)

BABAYEV, N.K., inzh.; KOKOSHINSKIY, I.O., kand.tekhn.nauk

Restoration of tension in the bushings of the bearings of a diesel
engine. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 7 no.1:20-21 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:2)
                    (Diesel locomotives)

POYDA, A.A.; KOKOSHINSKIY, I.G.; TITOV, A.N., retsenzent; MOISEYEV,
G.A., retsenzent; KHARLAMOV, P.G., retsenzent; KESAREV,
A.P., retsenzent; RUKAVISHNIKOV, Yu.A., retsenzent;
MEDVEDEV, G.G., retsenzent; PALKIN, A.P., retsenzent;
BOL'SHAKOV, A.S., retsenzent; KHITROVA, N.A.,.tekhn.red.

[Mechanical equipment of diesel locomotives] Mekhanicheskoe
oborudovanie teplovozov. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963.
463 p.   (MIRA 17:2)

KOKOSHKA, V.

Forging

Economizing metal in the forging shop. Za ekon. mat. No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

1. **V. KOKOSHKA**

2. USSR (600)

4. Automobile Industry

7. How we fulfilled our socialist obligation. Za ekon. mat. no. 1. 1953.

9. <u>Monthly List of Russian Accessions</u>, Library of Congress, ___April___ 1953, Uncl.

1. VISHTAK, S.; KOKOSHKA, V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Women as Farmers

7. Towards the sunny heights of communism. Mol. kolkh., 20, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____1953, Uncl.

KOKOSHKA, Vasiliy, kuznets.

[Let's economize on metal] Ekonomim metall [Moskva] Profizdat,
1953. 50 p.   (MIRA 6:12)
                                                        (Automobile industry)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni I.V.Stalina.

SHIVACHEVA, S.; STOYANOV, S.; KOLAROVA, D.; KOKOSHKAROVA, A.

Experience in preventing seizures in schizophrenia patients in
remission. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.8:1258-1265 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Psikhiatricheskaya i laboratorno-eksperimental'naya sektsii
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta nevrologii i psikhiatrii
(direktor - prof. G. Ganev) i kafedra psikhiatrii (zaveduyushchiy -
prof. Ye. Sharankov) Instituta spetsializatsii i usovershenstvo-
vaniya vrachey, Sofiya.

KOKOSHKIN, A.A., inzhener.

Making reinforced concrete casings for electric power line poles.
Rats. i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.120:29-31 '55.   (MIRA 9:7)
(Electric lines--Poles) (Precast concrete)

ALEYNIKOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;
    GUREVICH, S.A., insh.; KOKOSHKIN, I.A., insh.

    Results of thermochemical tests of the PK-12 boiler and of
    observations on the water system of super-high parameter units
    under operating conditions. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.3:1-6
    Mr. '61.   (MIRA 16:8)

            (Boilers—Testing)

KOKOSHKIN, I. V.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.   V-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 9056

Author   : I.V. Kokoshkin

Inst   : The Leningrad State Institute of Pediatrics.

Title   : The Mechanism of Differentiation Inhibition and Conditio-
            ned Inhibition.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. med. in-ta, 1956, 113, 101-118

Abstract : The production of conditioned inhibition in dogs was ac-
            complished with much greater difficulty than the forma-
            tion of differentiation, and the intensity of the inhibi-
            tory process was in this case considerably less. The ba-
            sis of the mechanism of conditioned inhibition rests
            first on the synthesis of stimuli and then on their ana-
            lysis. Differentiation inhibition begins immediately
            with an analysis of the stimulus. The alteration of con-
                                                          ditioned

Card 1/2

KOKOSHKIN, P.A., Cand Tech Sci - - (diss) "Investigation of

the basic elements and a method for the engineering calcu-

lation of rectifiers for wine-line units," Moscow, 1960, 15 pp

(Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Communications) (KL, 34-60, 122)

KOKOSHKIN, P.A.

Rectifying equipment for the power supply of rural telephone
networks. Vest. svizi 25 no.415-8 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Nachal'nik energootdela TSentral'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro
Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.

KOKOSHKIN, P.A.

Dispatcher controlled signal system for postal processes at
large post offices. Vest. sviazi 21 no.4:26-28 Ap '61.
                                        (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik otdela energetiki TSentral'nogo konstruktorskogo
byuro Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
        (Postal service—Intercommunication systems)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/4823

Kokoshkin, Pavel Aleksandrovich, and Lev Solomonovich Golubev

Novyye avtomatisirovannyye vypryamitel'nyye ustroystva dlya elektropitaniya
   apparatury provodnoy svyazi; informatsionnyy sbornik (New Automated Rectifier
   Devices for the Power Supply of Wire-Communication Apparatus; Information
   Handbook) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1960. 73 p. (Series: Tekhnika svyazi)
   12,500 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Sponsoring Agencies: Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva svyazi SSSR;
   Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: V.N. Kuleshov; Tech. Ed. S.F. Karabilova; Ed.: N.M. Kondrashina.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for technical personnel concerned with the
   automation of the power supply in wire-communication apparatus.

COVERAGE: The handbook contains a short description of the designs and circuits
   of the new automated VU rectifier devices developed by the Tsentral'noye
   konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (Central Design Office of the

Card 1/3

Card 2/3

KAZARINOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; KOKOSHKIN, Pavel Aleksandrovich; KULESHOV,
V.N., otv.red.; KONDRASHIN, I.M., red.; MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn.red.

[Design of power supply devices for wire-communication enterprises]
Proektirovanie elektropitaiushchikh ustanovok predpriiatii pro-
vodnoi sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i
radio, 1960. 399 p.   (MIRA 14:3)
          (Electric power supply for apparatus)
       (Telegraph)   (Telephone)

BOVKUN, Viktor Georgiyevich; KAZARINOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; KOKOSHKIN,
Pavel Aleksandrovich; LYUBSKIY, Gennadiy Severianovich; MEDOVAR,
Anatoliy Isayevich; PETROV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; PIONTKOVSKIY,
Bronislav Aleksandrovich; SERYAKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; ELINSON,
Mikhail Mikhaylovich; SERGEYCHUK, K.Ya., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, B.S.,
red.; FORTUSHENKO, A.D., red.; BUSANKINA, N.G., red.; SHEFER, G.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Engineering manual on electric communications; electric equip-
ment] Inzhenerno-tekhnicheskii spravochnik po elektrosviazi;
elektroustanovki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi
i radio, 1962. 671 p.   (MIRA 15:6)
        (Telecommunication—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)
        (Electric engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

S/137/62/000/002/057/14
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Kokoshkin, V., A.,

TITLE: Quality control of the homogeneity of AlSb crystals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 38 - 39, abstract
             2D298. (V sb.; "Vopr. metallurgii i fiz. poluprovodnikov", Moscow,
             AN SSSR, 134 - 137)

TEXT: The author studied the non-homogeneous distribution of admixtures in
AlSb n- and p-type crystals, containing according to data of spectral analyses
Mg, Si, Fe, Cu, As, Au and Pb (about $10^{-4}\%$ each) and alloyed with elements of
groups II and VI of the periodic system. The study was made by means of 1) visual
inspection of crystals for translucent depth with the aid of an infrared intro-
scope sensitive to a wavelength range of $\leq 1.3 \mu$. 2) electrolytic deposition of
Ag on the polished surface of the specimen; 3) etching of the specimens in a
$HCl-HNO_3$ mixture; 4) observation of changes in volt-ampere characteristics and
the thermo-emf sign of the metallic probe. Investigations by method 1 showed the
monotonous change of general translucence over the ingot length, and also perio-
dically located dark transverse bands. The frequency of the regular alternation

Card 1/2

S/509/62/000/011/006/019
E071/E351

AUTHORS: Kokoshkin, V.A. and Shen Tyan'- khuey

TITLE: Ohmic contacts for aluminum antimonide

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy.
             no. 11. Moscow, 1962. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye,
             fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya. 109-113

TEXT: Two methods of metal deposition from solutions onto
a surface of aluminum antimonide, in order to produce ohmic
contacts, were investigated.   Chemical deposition of nickel from
an aqueous solution, using sodium hyposulphite as the reducing
agent, gave the best results.   Subsequent soldering of the usual
tin terminal permits the production of ohmic low-resistance p- and
n-type contacts for aluminum antimonide. The rectification appears
only on the contacts of a high-resistance material of the n-type,
or on a compensated material.   Electrodeposition of the metal from
nonaqueous solutions was found to be less effective.   Low-resistance
ohmic contacts were obtained only on a low-resistance material of
the p-type by electrodeposition of silver from silver nitrate
solutions in pyridine.   Contacts suitable for the measurements of

Card 1/2

S/509/62/000/011/006/019
E071/E351

Ohmic contacts for ....

the specific resistance and of the Hall effect on aluminum antimonide of any resistance and any type of conductivity, at temperatures near the ambient, can be produced by either method. Nickel contacts with soldered tin terminals can be used for the above measurements over a wide temperature range and, in particular, at liquid-nitrogen temperatures. The difficulties of producing electric contacts on aluminum antimonide which are suitable for the above measurements are thought to be due to the presence of a hydroxide film, which is difficult to remove, and with the surface layers of the material itself (possibly the formation of double-charge layers). There are 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 2/2

S/509/62/000/011/007/019
E021/E351

AUTHOR: Kokoshkin, V.A.

TITLE: A method of measuring microhardness on anisotropic
             crystals

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy.
             no. 11. Moscow, 1962. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye,
             fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya. 114 - 119

TEXT: The size and shape of indentations produced by a
hardness test depend not only on the load but also on the distri-
bution of the load in relation to the slip planes. Tips of special
form have therefore been developed to enable the dimensions of the
indentation to be related to definite crystal planes. It is, in
fact, easier to correlate the dimensions with the slip planes as
these planes play the main role in the development of deformation
of anisotropic crystalline substances. Examples quoted are tips
for use with face-centered cubic-lattice materials (many metals)
and diamond-type lattice materials (semiconductors such as
germanium and silicon). The dimensions of the tips for tests on
the three basic crystallographic planes with the tip faces parallel
Card 1/2

A method of ....

S/509/62/000/011/007/019
E021/E351

to the slip planes are:

Plane of measurement	no. of faces of pyramid	Angle between plane and face	Angle between opposite faces of pyramid
(100)	4	$54^\circ 46'$	$70^\circ 28'$
(110)	4	$36^\circ 14'$	$109^\circ 32'$
(111)	3	$70^\circ 28'$	–

The special tip shapes ensure the closest correspondence between the tip and the indentation. They also considerably diminish the errors of measurement due to distortion in shape of the indentation, crack formation, etc. and so increase the reproducibility of the method. The increased accuracy considerably widens the possibility of the method. In particular, it is possible to carry out a more detailed study of the anisotropy of crystalline substances compared with the conventional method. The possible application of the method to the investigation of the mechanical properties of single crystals with a low dislocation density merits special attention. There are 2 figures and 1 table.
Card 2/2

S/509/62/000/011/008/019
E021/E351

AUTHOR: Kokoshkin, V. A.

TITLE: Method of determining the crystallographic
           orientation of crystals from microhardness
           measurements

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy.
            no. 11. Moscow, 1962. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniya,
            fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya. 120 - 123

TEXT: It is known that during microhardness determinations
of crystalline substances by slow indentation with a diamond
pyramid the substance is plastically deformed. In general, the
mechanical properties of crystals are anisotropic due to their
crystalline anixtropy.   Microhardness results thus depend, in
general, on the shape of the diamond tip and on its orientation
towards a given crystallographic plane of a substance. If the
shape of the tip and its orientation on the crystal plane conform
to the crystal lattice and the slip planes, the microhardness
results are no longer fortuitous but definite. When the
orientation of the crystal planes is unknown, the size and shape
Card 1/2

Method of determining ...

of the indentation obtained, using the same load at various angles
of rotation of the tip about its axis , will depend on orien-
tation. This provides a simple method for determining the
crystallographic orientation using pyramid tips with shapes con-
forming to the crystal lattice and its slip planes. An example is
given showing the current shapes of the tips used for a face-
centered cubic lattice and a diamond-type lattice. The orientation
of a known plane of any anisotropic crystal with sufficiently low
symmetry of the lattice can be determined. The accuracy of the
method decreases with increase in symmetry. It is shown that the
orientation of an unknown plane can also be determined but only
with limited accuracy. The orientation of a single crystal can
thus be found by making indentations with the specially-shaped tips
on three planes, two of which are formed by rotation of one about
any axis lying in this plane at an angle of about 40° at one and
the other side.

Card 2/2

Investigation of the kinetic characteristics of highly doped indium antimonide. V. A. Kokoshkin (10 minutes).

Synthesis, doping, and preparation of single crystals of gallium arsenide. A. P. Izergin, A. G. Grizor'yeva, V. N. Chernigovskaya, G. M. Ikonnikova.

Crystallization of gallium arsenide under different pressures of arsenic vapor. S. S. Khlubkov, V. A. Celivanova, G. M. Ikonnikova.

Influence of impurities on the electrical properties of gallium arsenide. M. A. Krivov, Ye. V. Malisova, C. V. Malyanov.
(Presented by M. A. Krivov--15 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

L 21720-65   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   IJP(c)/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/BSD/SSD/RAEM(a)/
ESD(rs)/ESD(t)   JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4041358   8/0048/64/028/006/0980/0984

AUTHOR: Kokoshkin, V.A.

TITLE: Hole mobility in indium antimonide doped with zinc and cadmium /Report,
Third All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Compounds held in Kishinev 16-21 Sep
1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no6. 1964, 980-984

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, semiconductor research, carrier mobility, indium arti-
monide

ABSTRACT: Although hole mobility in InSb has been investigated by a number of au-
thors (A.J.Strauss,J.Appl.Phys.30,559, 959; K.I.Vinogradova,V.V.Galavanov and D.N.
Nasledov,Fiz.tverdogo tela 4,1673,1962 and others), the experimental results of
these studies proved difficult to explain, the maximum acceptor impurity concentra-
tions did not exceed $(1-5) \times 10^{18}$ cm^{-3}, and the specific nature of the impurities
was not indicated. Yet concentration effects, above a certain critical impurity con-
centration, may be significant. Accordingly, it was deemed of interest to determine
the variation of the Hall hole mobility in InSb with the impurity concentration in

Card 1/3

L 21720-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4041358

the range of maximum aounts of impuritius. This required a sensitive procedure and
taking all possible measures to minimizu chance errors. Hence in the present work
there was investigated the mobility of holes in 126 different single crystal and
polycrystalline specimens of InSb alloy d with zinc and cadmium in the concentration
range from 4 x 10^{17} to 20 x 10^{20} cm^{-3} a d the temperature range from 84 to 293°K.
The specimens were cut from ingots at r ght angles to the milling axis: most of the
single crystal specimens were oriented o that the magnetic field was in the (111) di-
rection. The specimens were rectangular about 1 mm thick and had a length to width
ratio of at least 3. Ordinary Sn-Pb sol er was used to provide the contacts. The es-
timated accuracy in determining the mob lity u = Rσ (R is the Hall constant and σ is
the conductivity) is 10-15%. The result: are presented in the form of poi ts in u
versus Cd and Zn concentration coordina es and are compared with he theoretical
curves, calculated on the basis of diffe rent effective mass and dielectric constant
values. There is an appreciable scatter of the experimental points, particularly for
the polycrystalline specimens. The agreement with theory for Zn doped crystals is
reasonably good, but that for Cd doped InSb is poor. Possible reasons for the dis-
crepancies are suggested and discussed. "In conclusion, I thank Prof.D.N.Nasledov
and Senior Research Assistant M.S.Mirgalovskaya for their interest in the work and
L.S.Bryuzglav and N.S.Gertson for assistance in performing the measurements."

Card2/3

L 21720-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4041358

Orig.art.has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS,EM   NO REF SOV: 007   OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

L 44233-65   EWT(1)/T/EWC(b)-2   Pt-4   IJP(c)   GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5011928   UR/0363/65/001/003/0340/0342

AUTHOR: Mirgalovskaya, M. S.; Kokoshkin, V. A.; Smirnov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Crystal face effect in doped indium antimonide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 340-342

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimonide, single crystal, doped semiconductor crystal, single crystal growth, crystal face effect, impurity distribution

ABSTRACT: The face effect R in the B<111> growth direction of indium antimonide single crystals doped with sulfur, selenium, or zinc has been studied in order to establish a correlation between R and the concentrations of the three impurities. R was defined as the ratio $K_a : K_b$, where K_a and K_b are the distribution coefficients "at the crystal face," i.e. in the central region of the crystal where an impurity incorporated by tangential growth of the face, and "beyond the face," i.e. in the peripheral region of normal incorporations of an impurity. The crystals were grown by the Czochralski technique

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L 44133-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011928   O

under standard conditions. The average carrier (impurity) concentrations
"beyond the face," (N_b), as determined from the experimental Hall
constant at liquid nitrogen temperature, were in the $(1-4) \times 10^{17}$ cm^{-3}
range for Se and S and in the $(0.4-3) \times 10^{19}$ cm^{-3} range for Zn. The
$K_a : K_b$ ratio was assumed to be equal to the $(N_a : N_b)_a$ ratio, where N_a
and N_b are the carrier concentrations "at" and "beyond the face" of
preferential growth, and a is the moelectric power. The a values
were measured by means of hot probe equidistant points along the dia-
meters of polished cross sections cut from a single crystal. Thus,
the ratios $a_b : a_a$ were established and $(N_a : N_b)_a$ ratios, i.e.,
were calculated on the basis of the a(r) dependence established
by calibration. The experimental $(N_a : N_b)_a$ data were found to be in
good agreement with the previously published data for $R_{(111)}$. It
was shown that: 1) R for a given impurity varied significantly along
the entire length of the crystal as the average impurity concentration
N   increased or decreased even slightly; and 2) for impurities with
        S, Se) R decreased and or impurities with K........ al (Zn)
         nearly constant with increasing N, within the concentration
         .re . Orig. art. has

Card 2/3

L 44153-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011928

Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of
metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 20Sep64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 004   ATD PRESS: 3246

Card 3/3

L.58713-65 EWT(1)/T/EEC(b)-2 Pi-4 IJP(c) GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016591   IR/0363/65/001/005/0668/0674
                                 ,46.682'861-162.2

AUTHOR: Kokoshkin, V. A.; Mirgalovskaya, M. S.; Bezborodova, V. M.

TITLE: The degree of homogeneity of doped inidum antimonide crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorgan cheskiye materialv, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 668-674

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimonide, crysta growth, zinc doping, cadmium doping, thermo-electromotive force, Hall mobility

ABSTRACT: By using the method of thermo-emf measurements, the authors attempted to determine the inhomogeneities which may arise in indium antimonide crystals doped with acceptor impurities. It was found that indium antimonide ingots doped with zinc as well as cadmium up to concentrations of $4 \times 10^{17} - 2 \times 10^{18}$ cm^{-3}, prepared by the Czochralski method at $v = (0.7-1.3) \ 10^{-5}$ m/sec and $\omega_1 = 0.8-1$ rps, may have appreciable inhomo-geneities in the longitudinal and transverse distribution of the impurity. Variations in the distribution of the thermo-emf may reach $+ 20\%$ in some parts of the ingots. Doping with zinc produces a more homogeneous material. An ingot containing zinc is relatively homo-geneous over most of its body, and the variations in distribution α are $+ (4-5)\%$. The nonuniform layered trapping of zinc and cadmium during crystallization is primarily

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016581   3

helical in character, and is determined by the conditions of growth. A 50-100% increase in growth rate (to 1.3×10^{-5} m/sec) impairs the homogeneity of the ingots. The ob- ... significantly affec the Hall mobility A definite correlation was ... the change in the degree of homogen... ... entration of 10^{18} cm^{-3} and the deviation of the experimental value of the ... from the calculated value. The authors ... ... 5 Bryzgalov for assistance in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 27Mar64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 008   OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EPA(s-2)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EPF(n)-2/EWF(t)/T/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b)/

U-E-10/Pd-7/Peb/Pu-4 IJP(c) BD/AT/GG

UR/0032/65/031/004/0461/0463

ACCESSION NR: AP5009917

AUTHOR: Kokoshkin, V. A.

TITLE: Investigating the uniformity of highly alloyed semiconductors with the help of a heated thermocouple probe

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 4, 1965, 461-463

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectricity, semiconductor, thermocouple, indium antimonide / thermometer, M21/4 galvanometer

The method of measuring thermoelectromotive force (TEMF) with a

Copper-constantan thermocouples are used. The thermocouple leads

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pass through double ceramic tubes 8 which maintain a constant temperature provided by heater 9. The hood 10 diminishes the air convection. The specimen thermocouples are protected by a copper ... absorbers 12 ... stabilize the contacts. Temperatures and ... were measured with a ... potentiometer and a M21/4 galvanometer. Results obtained in investigating n-type InSb are plotted on Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. Here the ordinate values indicate the temperatures on the surface of the specimen in relation to the hot probe temperature (taken as a unity), and distances between the probes are shown as the abscissa values. The most indicative results are obtained when the surface is etched. The readings are not affected by a change in the material of the platform, but show substantial irregularity when the probe is placed at the boundary of a crystalline grain. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy)

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